2012 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **LIONS RAISINS INC. CA 1000486** Report Date: 6-01-2013

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2012 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Ground water well

Name & location of source(s): WELL 1, WELL 2, AND WELL 3.
All wells are located at 9500 South Dewolf Selma CA 93662

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: None was done in 2012

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation:

For more information, contact: **Alan Torosian** Phone: **(559) 834 9000**

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected) Total de Bacterias microbiales	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria Coliformesliform or *E. coli*	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment Naturalmente presents en el ambiente
Fecal Co Total de Bacterias Fecal,coliformes o E.coli	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste Desechos de Humanos y animal

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) Plomo Wells 1,2,3.	10	0.0024	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits Mas comun en la plomeria, corrosion, desecho de las industrias, y erosion a causa de depositos naturales
Copper (ppm) Cobre Wells 1,2,3.	10	0.013	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives Corrosion de la plomeria, erosion natural que desecha los preservativos en la madera.

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm) well 1 (sodio)	1/18/10	19.2		none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring. Erosion de depositos naturales y agua de mar.
Hardness (ppm) well 1 (dureza)	1/18/10	91.8		none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring Suma de polyvalentes cationes que se encuentran en el agua, generalmente magnesio, y calcio Elementos naturales.
Sodium (ppm) well 2 (sodio)	1/18/10	34.3		none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring Erosion de depositos naturales y agua de mar
Hardness (ppm) well 2 (dureza)	1/18/10	132.0		none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm) well 3 (sodio)	1/18/10	36.3		none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring Erosion de depositos naturales y agua de mar
Hardness (ppm) well 3 (dureza)	1/18/10	148.0		none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

**Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
GROSS ALPHA WELL 1 (Alfa Total)	3/15/12	10.3	PCI/L	15		
URANIUM WELL 1 (Uranio)	7/15/09	5.64	PCI/L	20		
NITRATE WELL 1 (Nitrato)	3/21/12	25.2	PCI/L	45		
GROSS ALPHA WELL 2 (Alfa total)	3/15/12	20.5	PCI/L	15		
URANIUM WELL 2 (Uranio)	3/15/12	16.6	PCI/L	20		
NITRATE WELL 2 (Nitrato)	3/21/12	27.1	PCI/L	45		
GROSS ALPHA WELL 3 (Alfa total)	3/15/12	17.6	MG/L	15		
URANIUM WELL 3 (Uranio)	3/15/12	16.5	MG/L	20		
NITRATE WELL 3 (Nitrato)	3/21/12	13.9	MG/L	45		

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Health Effects Language**

**Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. [INSERT NAME OF UTILITY] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Para mas informacion acerca como el plomo puede afectar su salud contacte el Numero (1-800-426-4791) o pagina de internet hhtp://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
0				
0				

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	**Total No. of Detections**	**Sample Dates**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
E. coli	(In the year) 0	1-1-12 to 12-12-13 Monthly	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste Desechos de animal fecal
Enterococci	(In the year) 0	0	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste Desechos de humano fecal
Coliphage	(In the year) 0	1-1-12 to 12-12-13 Monthly	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste Desechos de humano y animal fecal

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Ground Water TT

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES

VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT				
TT Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique [a] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	
Turbidity Performance Standards [b] (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to _____ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed _____ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed ____ NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

** Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.*

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT				
TT Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

En la tabla siguiente se hallan parametros detectados en el agua de **Lions Raisin Inc.** durante el periodo del informe todos los parametros estan debajo de los niveles maximos permitidos de contaminantespor el departamento de Salud del condado de Fresno.
La lista no refleja muchos otros parametros que examinamos, solamente los que fueron detectados, de no indicarse lo contrario, todos los parametros fueron examindados en el ano 2012 y los resultados son satisfactorios.La siguiente tabla contiene las abreviaturas de los niveles maximos de contaminantes, y una breve descripcion del los mismos.

In the table you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following:

La siguiente table contiene las abreviaturas de los niveles maximos de parametros y contamintantes y una breve descripcion de los mismos, para que ayude a comprender major los terminos:

Abbreviations/ Abreviaturas

AI = Action Level/ Nivel de accion.

MCL = Maximun Contaminant Level / Nivel Maximo de contaminante

MRDL =Maximum residual disinfectant level/ Nivel maximo del residuo desinfectante

MRDLG=Maximum residual disinfectant level goal/ Meta para el nivel maximo del residuo desinfectante

N/A = Not applicable / No aplica

N/D = Not detected / Nada fue detectado

NE = None Established / No esta establecido

PCi/L = PicoCuries per Liter/ PicoCuries por Litro

ppb =Parts per billion or micrograms per litter/Particulas por millar de millones o mocrogramos por litro

ppm =Parts per million or milligrams per liter(mg/L) /Partes de millon o miligramos por litro (mg/L)

( ) = Ranges (low-high) are given in parentheses where applicable/ Niveles de extension (bajo-alto) son representados en parenthesis cuando aplica.

The value preceding the parenthesis is the highest detected level reported for the monitoring period except for disinfection byproducts and disinfectants, where the running annual average is reported.
El valor precediendo al parentesis es el nivel mas alto detectado que fue reportado durante el periodo del examen, excepto por los desinfectantes y sus productos secundarios en cuyo caso se reporta el promedio anual.

Appendix E: List of Translations of "Note of Importance" for CCR

Pursuant to Section 64481(l), Chapter 15, Title 22, your CCR is required to include the following sentence translated into Spanish and any language that is spoken by a non-English speaking group that exceeds 1,000 residents or 10% of the residents in a community.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

For your use, the Department is providing as many translations as it is able to obtain. If a utility has a translation not available on this website that it would like to share with other utilities, please contact Michael McKibben at (619) 525-4023 or Michael.McKibben@cdph.ca.gov. None of these translations have been independently verified.

Spanish

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Arabic

"هذا ألتقرير يحتوي على معلومات مهمّة تتعلق بمياه ألشفة (أو ألشرب).
ترجم ألتقرير, أو تكلم مع شخص يستطيع أن يفهم ألتقرير."

Chinese (Traditional)

此份有關你的食水報告,內有重要資料和訊息,請找他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。

Chinese (Simplified)

此份有关你的食水报告,内有重要资料和讯息,请找他人为你翻译及解释清楚。

Farsi

این اطلاعیه شامل اطلاعات مهمی راجع به آب آشامیدنی است.اگر نمیتوانید این اطلاعات را بزبان انگلیسی بخوانید لطفاازکسی که میتواند یاری بگیرید تامطالب را برای شما به فارسی ترجمه کند.

French

Cé rapport contient des information importantes concernant votre eau potable. Veuillez traduire, ou parlez avec quelqu' un qui peut le comprendre.

Greek

Η κατοθεν αναφορα παρουσιαζη σπουδαιες πληροφορειες για το ποσιμο νερο σας. Πρακακλω να το μεταφρασετε η να το σξολειασετε με καποιον που το καταλαβαινη απολητως.

Hebrew

הדו"ח הזה מכיל מידע חשוב לגבי מי השתייה שלך
תרגם את הדו"ח או דבר עם מישהו שמבין אותו

Hindi

यह सूचना महत्वपूर्ण है ।
कृपा करके किसी से :सका अनुवाद करायें ।

Hmong

Daimntawv tshaj tawm no muaj lus tseemceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Tshab txhais nws, los yog tham nrog tej tug neeg uas totaub txog nws.

Italian

Questo rapporto contiene informazioni inportanti che riguardano la vostra aqua potabile. Traducetelo, o parlate con una persona qualificata in grado di spiegarvelo.

Japanese

この情報は重要です。
翻訳を依頼してください。

Khamer

របាយការណ៍នេះមានពត៌មានសំខា
ន់អំពីទឹកបរិភោគ ។ សូមបកប្រែ
ឬពិគ្រោះជាមួយអ្នកដែលមើលយល់
របាយការណ៍នេះ ។

Korean

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.
본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시요.

Laotion

ລາຍງານນີ້ມີຂໍ້ມູນສຳຄັນກ່ຽວກັບນ້ຳປະປາຂອງທ່ານ. ຈົ່ງໃຫ້ຄົນອື່ນແປຄວາມໃຫ້ທ່ານ,
ຫລືໃຫ້ປຶກສາກັບຄົນໃດຄົນໜຶ່ງທີ່ເຂົ້າໃຈເລື່ອງ.

Polish

Ta broszura zawiera wazne informacje dotyczace jakosci wody do picia. Przetlumacz zawartosc tej broszury lub skontaktuj sie z osoba ktora pomoze ci w zrozumieniu zawartych informacji.

Punjabi

ਇਹ ਸੂਚਨਾ ਮਹਤੱਵਪੂਰਣ ਹੈ।
ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਕਿਸੀ ਤੋ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਕਰਾਉ।

Russian

Данный рапорт содержит важную информацию о вашей питьевой воде. Переведите его или проконсультируйтесь с тем, кто его понимает.

Swahili

Shauri hii niya kufahamisha uzuri wa maji ya kunyua. Shauri nilazima egeuzwe kwa yoyote hajui Kiingereza.

Tagalog

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

Turkish

Bu rapor içme suyunuzla ilgili önemli bilgi içermektedir. Bunu tercüme edin veya anlayan biri ile görüşün.

Vietnamese

Chi tiết này thật quan trọng.
Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.